Correction of Goldbach's conjecture

His Majesty King Ken

First: prime numbers are not real mathematically. They are what I call mathematical tricks. Mathematical tricks are those that go against the pattern of real mathematics but have a movement. Pattern or no pattern, they’re merely not in line with working mathematics, making them tricks rather than real math. Here’s another trick: Instead of 1 being the observational number, let whole number 10 be the observational number. In such case, primes are numbers that are only divisible by 10 and itself, therefore, I give you primes: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38. . . Or one can use the odd number 9 as the observational number, any number for that. Such maths are tricks. Tricks of mathematics. Mathematical tricks.

Second: because prime numbers are not real mathematically, and because Goldbach’s conjecture bases from such that is not real mathematically; Goldbach's conjecture cannot be real mathematically. The assumption is not of mathematical truth. The conjecture is that of a mathematical trick. In reality, the Goldbach's conjecture pick and choose odd numbers randomly, with a single whole number (2), at the beginning which only needs to be used once. If start the conjecture from 6 instead of 4, one would find there is no need for a whole number. It is well established, one can find the sum of all positive whole numbers by adding 2 positive odd numbers. Because odd numbers are mathematically real, one will uncover as they reveal the sum of 2 to ∞, by adding two odd numbers, that there left behind a pattern.

When adding positive odd numbers to get positive whole numbers, the numbers before the plus sign double from the beginning, as they move towards infinity. Example:

(1) + 1 = 2.

(1) + 3 = 4.

(3) + 3 = 6.

(3) + 5 = 8.

(5) + 5 = 10.

(5) + 7 = 12.

(7) + 7 = 14.

(7) + 9 = 16.

(9) + 9 = 18.

(9) + 11 = 20.

(101) + 101 = 202.

(101) + 103 = 204.

(1003) + 1003 = 2006.

(1003) + 1005 = 2008.

When adding positive odd numbers to get positive whole numbers, the numbers after the plus sign double, starting from three with a single (1) before them. Example:

1 + (1) = 2.

1 + (3) = 4.

3 + (3) = 6.

3 + (5) = 8.

5 + (5) = 10.

5 + (7) = 12.

7 + (7) = 14.

7 + (9) = 16.

9 + (9) = 18.

9 + (11) = 20.

101 + (101) = 202.

101 + (103) = 204.

1003 + (1003) = 2006.

1003 + (1005) = 2008.

I see more patterns, do you not?

To know if any number is a odd, check the last digit, odd numbers' last digits are one of five digits: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. To know if any number is a whole, check the last digit, whole numbers' last digits are one of five digits: 0, 2, 4, 6, 8.

See, now those are real mathematics. They are together and play no tricks on you because they obey the universal laws.

Proof of Goldbach's conjecture

To find the proof of the Goldbach's conjecture, one must recognize the patterns of prime numbers, patterns we already know of. Those are, one: all primes, except (2), are all odd numbers. Second: prime gaps get bigger as they move up the number line. Three: primes move towards infinity.

With this information we must come up with a proof. First: we must fine a prime, any prime. Second: we must multiply that prime by (2), which will be the result of a whole number. Third: we must find the prime number above that whole number. Fourth: we must imagine a gap from your chosen prime, to the prime above the sum of your prime^2. Fifth: the law, you can’t use the primes which no longer exist because of your imaginary gap. Sixth: try to continue using 2 primes to get all whole numbers. Example:

My prime number is 29. 29 + 29 = 58. The next prime number greater than 58 is 59. So, the imaginary gap between 29 makes the next prime 59. The thing is, I can’t add two primes to equal the whole number after the prime (59), which would be 60. I can add 29 and 29 which will equal 58. I can add 29 and 59 which will equal 88. This proves that there is a gap in between 58 and 88 of whole numbers.

What all of that I just showed says is simple: If prime king has a gap greater than the size of himself to reach to prime queen, the Goldbarch’s conjecture is incorrect.

Now to prove the conjecture: take notice of the pattern below.

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0                     2
   1                     3
   3                     7
   5                    23
   7                    89
  13                   113
  17                   523
  19                   887
  21                  1129
  33                  1327
  35                  9551
  43                 15683
  51                 19609
  71                 31397
  85                155921
  95                360653
 111                370261
 113                492113
 117               1349533
 131               1357201
 147               2010733
 153               4652353
 179              17051707
 209              20831323
 219              47326693
 221             122164747
 233             189695659
 247             191912783
 249             387096133
 281             436273009
 287            1294268491
 291            1453168141
 319            2300942549
 335            3842610773
 353            4302407359
 381           10726904659
 383           20678048297
 393           22367084959
 455           25056082087
 463           42652618343
 467          127976334671
 473          182226896239
 485          241160624143
 489          297501075799
 499          303371455241
 513          304599508537
 515          416608695821
 531          461690510011
 533          614487453523
 539          738832927927
 581         1346294310749
 587         1408695493609
 601         1968188556461
 651         2614941710599
 673         7177162611713
 715        13829048559701
 765        19581334192423
 777        42842283925351
 803        90874329411493
 805       171231342420521
 905       218209405436543
 915      1189459969825483
 923      1686994940955803
1131      1693182318746371
1183     43841547845541059
1197     55350776431903243
1219     80873624627234849
1223    203986478517455989
1247    218034721194214273
1271    305405826521087869
1327    352521223451364323
1355    401429925999153707
1369    418032645936712127
1441    804212830686677669
1475   1425172824437699411
1550  18361375334787046697
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2 has 0 gaps to reach the next prime. 89 has 7 gaps to reach the next prime. 887 has 19 gaps to reach the next prime. 155921 has 85 gaps to reach the next prime. 18361375334787046697 has 1550 gaps to reach the next prime.

The pattern here is very obvious: the prime gaps between prime kings and prime queens are growing too slow to ever be greater than their prime king. Based on this pattern, prime numbers grow too fast for prime gaps to ever catch up to their prime King. Prime gap and its king started in the 10’s together, then prime king took on speed, leaving prime gap behind. We see a pattern here, there is no way prime gaps will ever be greater than their prime kings. These are real patterns of prime numbers. Where there’s constancy, there’s a pattern, where there’s a pattern, there is a truth.